SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN TELL THE JOURNAL HOW

bid for these bonds.

As a cure for this admitted evil, not a few insisted that the whole idea of receiving bids should be abandoned. The Government, they said, might better fix an absolute price, mark its own figure by the best light it has, and offer the bonds for sale at that price.

Much fault was found also in the meagre distribution of places at which bids could be received.

"How would a farmer in Texas," sald one representative, "be made to take a bidding interest in bonds which come no nearer to him for a market than St. Louis or New Orleans? You must bring your bonds, like any other commodity, to the very door of your customer if you expect to enlist his JOHN W. DANIEL (DEM.). OF VIRGINIA: fixed day. money or make a sale,"

It was said by many that even under the present programme the popular character of the loan would be mightlly augmented if bids were made recelvable by every postmaster of the land. A consensus of what was offered in the line of amendment to what is presently proposed would be that the bonds should be for sale at a figure SHELBY M. CULLOM (REP.), OF ILLINOIS: fixed by the Government-the element of competitive bidding being eliminated-on every post office counter in

Aside from this, not a few laid emphasis on the view that the minimum bond-\$50-proposed in the Carlisle advertisement was too large: All admitted that gold was privately hoardet in other hands than those of banks to the probable amount of \$180,000,000. Much, if not all, of this might be drawn from its hiding places by bonds of \$5 and \$10 face value. The idea was that the bonds of these sizes would be passed from hand to hand as money, taking the place of legal tender, and JAMES H. BERRY (DEM.), OF ARKANSAS: yet draw a mild but comforting interest all the time. Such a bond would be a sort of greenback with coupons at- WILKINSON CALL (DEM.). OF FLORIDA: tached, and all agreed that it would prove very tempting and popular.

It was clear, as the swarm of Journal representatives went among the statesmen, that the Republicans are inclined "I game of politics at this

Reed, especially, saw no reason for WILIJAM E. CHANDLER (REP.). any House effort to alleviate present griefs of national finance. Yet he emphatically laid the blame on the Senate and White House.

No help from Congress need be looked price for so far as the financial tangle is involved. Everybody lays the blame on the silver Senators. It is clear, too, that the silver men in both House and Senate regard the situation as drifting toward silver, and are inclined to be- FRANCIS M. COCKRELL (DEM.), OF MISlique that if they can preserve present money calamities as they are that free silver is the sure end.

The Senators.

10 19 Total George C. Perkins (Rep.), of California: First, no. Second, the bonds should be deposited in the national banks

and sub-treasuries, and then the speople could receive them without having to pay the cost of exchange between San Francisco and New York. It is not a popular loan to a State that produces more gold than any others. John B. Gordon (Dem.), Georgia: First, I think the bond loan a popular on sverybody is given an opportunity to

hid for them. I doubt, however, if many of what is known as the people will take up the bouds. Second, no other plan-suggests itself to me. A. O. Bacon (Dem.), Georgia: No. 1 do not think it a popular foan because the people are not able to take it up. Secpeople are not able to take it up. Second to loan can Doubley be a popular least the least in France was a time to the loan in France was a menutar has because the people paid for the bends, but the present bond have will be a lower to be depressed bond have will be the present bond have will be the present bond have will be the present of the prese

Geo. L. Shonp (Rep.), Idaho: First, po. Second. I believe that bonds issued by the Government should be in denominathe Government should be in denomina-tions of twenties and fifties and multi-ples of fifty, and they should be placed in the Sub-Trensutry and in the Government depositories in the different States, and I believe that not only the present loan, but any other loan of the Government would be readily taken by the people. If suggest that Congress should pass a law demning the manner in which a popular loan should be made, and expressly pro-riding that no loan should be made in any other manner.

Fred K. Dubois (Rep.), Idaho:, 1 do not believe in insuing bonds at all. It is palpably absurd, in my lodgment, to Issue

Newton C. Blanchard (Dem.), Louisiana: First, technically speaking,, the loan is a popular one, but laying techni-

J. M. Thurston (Rep.) Nebruska: First, I do not think it has any of the elements of a popular loan. The manner in which me bids were advertised practi-cally withdraws an opportunity from the people who are not in banking circles. They can tell nothing, at least very little,

H. C. Hansbrough (Rep.), North Dakota: First, Mr. Cleveland's proposition has the appearance of a popular loan, but in the appearance of a popular roan, but in the minds of many there is a very grave foult about it. Second, I think the bond syndicate has all the gold cornered, so there will be very liftle response to any kind of popular loan proposition that may be presented at this time. Eventually the syndicate will get all the bonds.

William F. Vilas (Dem.), Wisconsin: its entire success on the present proposi-

First, it appears to be a popular loan, only the people have no gold, and this issue will be confined purely to the deposi-tories and banks, who are holding gold. I see that some of the bankers are suggesting the idea of paying for the bonds in greenbacks. I think this is a good idea, as it will avoid taking two bites at the Treasury. This born is for the benefit of the gold people. It converts non-interest bearing loans into interest bearing loans, Socond, there would be no necessity for bond loans if a bill should be passed requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the low and put out silver when gold is short.

I do not think this call was made in the proper form to be called a popular loan.

WILLIAM V. ALLEN (POP.), OF NERRASKA: First, I do not think it a popular loan. in the first place it is not distributed over the country. The people should be able to buy the bonds at least at one ble to buy the bonds at least at one blace in every State and Territory. The seple are restricted in buying, as the sonds are only for sale in the great noney centres. It is a great deal better han the original scheme, but it is bad nough as it is, and I do not see how t resembles a popular loan. I think hese bonds are void, that there is no aw under which they can be issued becond. The remedy for the whole evil at the free and unlimited colnage of diver.

presume this bond call could be called a popular loan if there can be may loan which is popular. I am opposed to all bond calls and all bond loans.

First. I do not think this a popular

NEW HAMPSHIRE: First, Nominally this is a public loan, but there is no price given to the fidder, and very little time given in which the people

SOURI: First, technically speaking, it might be called a popular loan. Practically, it certainly is not. Second, I do not see how it could, at this late day, be made a popular loan.

DONELSON CAFFERY (DEM.), OF LOUISI-ANA: Ostensibly it is a popular loan. The people can subscribe. But the question is, have they the ability, conceding that they have the willingness. The ordinary man keeps little money on deposit, and therefore the bankers should be the ones to take up the loan. The ndvertisement, however, was given out in pursuance of the demand of honest-minded people that the President should at least try if a popular loan were practicable. Second, in accordance with what I said above, I do not see how a popular loan according to the common idea could be a success, namely, that the people themselves should bid and take up the bonds. ANA: Ostensibly it is a popular loan.

ORVILLE H. PLATT (REP.), OF CONNECTI-CUT: I want the bond issue to succeed whether it be a "popular" loan or not.

J. FAULKNER (DEM.), OF WEST VIR-GINIA: First, the pending proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury is not a popular loan, in the proper sense of that term. A popular loan necessarily means a loan which the people of the country can subsective for and take. One essential feature would, be that the bonds could be had for money in possession of the people. Now the loan offered calls for a kind of money which the people of the United States have not got and which they cannot get. Gold, and gold alone, is demanded for the bonds to be issued and save the hanks and banking institutions, that coin is held by but few. Hence the bonds will be taken by the holders of gold who are not the people. Second, to effect a popular loan legislation would be necessary. It would have to be sold for any kind of current money. That would present a condition wherein the Government needed money. In the present case it is not money which is required, but a specific kind of money—gold.

TIALIAM M. STEWART (POP.), OF NEVADA popular loan, in the proper sense of that

WILLIAM M. STEWART (POP.), OF NEVADA: First, this is not a popular loan. It is a syndicate loan. The gold is all posted in syndicate ican. The gold is all posted in the syndicate, or in banks under its control. In fact, the legal tenders are also posted, so that an outsider cannot get them in order to draw gold. There are \$150,600,000 of them, but not \$25,000,000 in circulation. The whole scheme is another way of allowing the syndicate to get the bonds cheap. I shall be very much surprised if anybody bids for bonds who is not in the syndicate or who is not co-operating with them. Of course, the bids will be made by different banks and under different names, but the people have bothing to bid with and will have no part in the so-called popular loan.

WILLIAM LINDSAY (DEM.), OF KENTUCKY: The present bond call is in the form of a

JUSTIN S. MORRILL (REP.), OF VERMONT: I have no doubt but that the loan will prove a popular one, and will be largely taken up by the people.

, K. DAVIS (REP.), MINNESOTA: First, on the face of it, the loan is popular, but in practical operations it is not. Second, to so make it I would suggest a proposition to receive bids through the national backs, and possibly through the leading post offices throughout the country at a

Senator Lodge Says the Government Can Get Plenty of Money.

THE POSTAL COMPANY'S SYSTEM REACHES ALL IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA AND VID COMMERCIAL CABLES, TO ALL THE WORLD



Received at MAIN OFFICE, 253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. (WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

Washington, D. C., January 14.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I don't think it is a popular loan in the sense that I understand the word "popular." A real popular loan, in my estimation, is one that is open to the people for subscription at a fixed price on a

But the loan, despite the restrictions that have been put upon it, has apparently been freely taken, proving that there is no difficulty in the Government getting money by appealing directly to the American people.

HENRY C. LODGE, Senator from Massachusetts.

price above par to be stated in the prop-

WILLIAM P. FRYE (REP.), OF MAINE: First, no; second, I think to make a loan popular a price should be fixed for the bonds. They should include denominations as low as \$50. There should be an opportunity to subscribers to obtain them all over the country, at post offices as well as at sub-treasuries.

GEORGE GRAY (DEM.), OF DELAWARE: IS is intended to be a popular loan and whether it is or not depends on how the people avail themselves of it. The diffi-culty about it is that it is not an ordinary money Ioan, but a gold loan.

JOSEPH R. HOWLEY (REP.), OF CONNECTIpopular loan, but some of us think it

JAMES K. JONES (DEM.), OF ARKANSAS: First, it don't seem to me that it is a popular loan in the true sense of the word. Second, I would suggest that no bonds be issued.

SAMUEL PASCO (Dem.), of Florida: First, 1 think that, theoretically speaking, it is a popular loan, and that the President has done all in his power to make it so.

F. PETTIGREW (Rep.), of South Dakota: lar one, and the Administration knew when it dishonistly advertised the bonds and called for the gold in payment. Had the officials called for paper money or sliver, the loan might have been what it

the obscurity of the bidding scheme. Few but bankers will understand it. Second, I've not attempted to think of a remedy or any changes over present proposals, as made by Carlisle, which would make this loan a popular one. I know of no changes that the executive branch night have made, unless it would be to cut down the size of the bond and multiply the places where bids would be received. Congress will not interfere, however. The bonds will be all subscribed at good figures.

T. C. Catchings (Dem.), of Mississippi loan a popular one. It is as free for one man as for another. Second, there's no change to the present scheme I would once to suggest. Carlisle's proposal is about all he can ofter, considering the purposes for which the bonds are sold.

Benton McMillin (Dem.), of Tennescould be taken by the masses of the peobond issuing by the Government

David B. Henderson (Rep.), of Iowa. Member of Rules Committee:

Senator Palmer Predicts No Action in Congress on Loans.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Joseph H. Walker, of Banking and Currency Committee (Rep.), of Massachusetts: First, it is not a Massachusetts: First, it is not a popular loan in any fashion or sort. Second. I've no amendments to suggest to Carlisle's plan. Congress will do nothing for the present; at least, not between now and February 5, when bond bids will be opened. The clog on Congressional action is a free silver Senate. Tell the bankers and finsucial men to formulate a plan for the relief of the public finance and come with it before my committee. They will get a hearing, and if their plans be good they will gain prompt adoption and report. Tell them that I and my committee want to hear from them.

John C. Tarnsey (Dem.), of Missouri First, this is a popular loan as far as the people will respond to it. Fow, however, beyond the banks are likely to get any of these bonds. Second, there's nothing I could suggest that might be done by the President and Carlisle in addition to what they already propose, which would add to the popular character of this loan. Legislation there might be if it were not that the Senate will listen to nothing but free silver.

Benj. E. Russell (Dem.), of Georgia;

ment wants to borrow gold. Second, The free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Foster V. Brown (Rep.), of Tennessee: First, I do not think this a popular loan. Second, I think the passage of our bond bill would make it a popular loan, how-ever. The Fresident has so hedged in this call that the bonds would only go to corporations and syndicates. There are too many limitations and restrictions to make it a popular loan.

Josiah Patterson (Dem.), of Tennessee: First, I think it a popular loan. That is, every one has been given the opportunity to buy the bonds. If we were selling a 3 per cent bond at pur the people would know how to buy. Second, It is unforunate that Courses did not respond to Mr. Cleveland's measure and authorize a gold bond.

Henry R. Gibson (Rep.), of Tennessee: First, It is not a popular loan. There are not sufficient instrumentalities to bring it to the doors of the people.

Second, My remedy would be the passage of another taria bill, raising revenue over that now secured \$75,000,000.

Nicholas N. Cox, Member of the Banking and Currency Com-mittee (Dem.), of Tennessee:

J. E. Washington (Dem.), of Tennes- John Dalzell (Rep.), of Pennsylvas popular one, inasmuch as every one has an opportunity to bid. Second, I think the repeal of the 10 per cont tax on State bank circulation would remedy our present financial ills and make further loans nanecessary.

J. C. McDearmon (Dem.), of Tennessee: I do not think the present loan is a popular one in any sense; for the people have not gold with which to take it up. The bonds will all go after all to the banks and syndicates.

John K. Hendrick (Dem.), of Kentucky: First, I do not think the loan a popular one. Second, I think the greenbacks should be retired and their place filled by money which cannot play upon the gold reserve. Albert S. Berry (Dem.), of Kentucky:

a necessity in my judgment Walter Evans (Rep.), of Kentucky: I think the present loan a popular one,

inasmuch as every one has a chance to bid William C. Owens (Dem.), of Kentucky: First, technically speaking, it is a popular loan, but the price should

have been given and the people in reality should have had an opportunity to bid through the post offices in order to make it a popular loan in reality. As far as re-suits go, it is not a popular loan, for only banks and corporations will get the bonds. Second, I have no suggestion. John D. Clardy (Dem.), of Kentucky: In my opinion, it is not a popu-

money with which to take up the bonds, No loan can be a popular loan unless the loan is made with popular money. Second, I believe in the free coinage of sliver. Joseph M. Kendall (Dem.), of Kentucky: The loan is in form a popular one, but inasmuch as the banks and cor-

porations only will get the bonds I do not see how it can be termed a popular loan in reality. A. C. Latimer (Dem.), of South Carolina: I do not think it a popular loan, for the people of the country have neither

gold nor greenbacks with which to purchase bonds. The present issue will go to banks and syndicates. W. Jasper Talbert (Dem.), of South William C. Arnold (Rep.), of Penns

Carolina: I cannot imagine how ever this Administration should regard this as a popular loan. Henry U. Johnson (Rep.), of Indiana; Joseph W. Babcock (Rep.), of Wis-

I do not regard the present loan as a popular loan, for the Government sets no price on its bonds, and there are too many limitations for the people even to know how to bid for them.

First, in my opinion, it is not a popular loan, because it is not accessible to the

Eugene J. Hainer (Rep.), of Nebraska: First, in my judgment, it is not a popular loan, nor was it intended to be. The terms were left indefinite, and for that reason it is difficult for any person not connected with a large syndicate to bid intelligently. Second, to have made a popular loan successful, the bonds should have been offered at a specific price, which would allow persons with means either large or small to bid with understanding.

Jesse B. Strode (Rep.), of Nebraska: First, it is not in the true sense of the word a popular loan. Second, as to the best method of making a loan popular, I am not prepared to state. There ought to be some definite policy adopted by the Government in order that the people can understand how to proceed.

Edgar Wilson (Rep.), of Idaho: First, I am opposed to a bond issue of any kind, but I do not think the proposed bond issue is practically a popular bond issue, because it is not proposed in amounts small enough. Second, to make it a popular issue would require that the amounts be at least as low as \$20 for the people to subscribe in the different cities and States of the country.

Mr. Allen (Rep.), of Utah: First, the present proposed issue cannot be called a popular loan, as the denominations are too large for the people. Second, the bonds should be issued in tens and twenties, and should be so worded that any one wanting to subscribe would not have to employ an accountant to figure out what he is doing when he buys a bond. D. A. De Armond (Dem.), of Missourl:

First, it is in no sense a popular loan. I cannot commend it, yet the method proposed is better than the dark lantern schome made between the President Morgan and the Rothschilds. The people stand no chance of taking the present bond issue, but the gold cornerers will get them. Second, I am opposed to any bond call at this time. Still, as long as bonds are to be sold, if it was intended to make the loan a popular one. I would suggest that a price be settled on at which the Government would sell its bonds so as to eliminate this bid business, which to men not bankers is a fog bank they will not try to penetrate or see through. Then I would offer the bonds for sale at every post office at as low a face sum as \$10. Many people would buy who will keep away now. A bond of that size would pass readily every day as the best kind of money. First, it is in no sense a popular loan.

California: First, it is not rightly named. The loan is not a popular loan

Miles Crowley (Dem.), of Texast First, it is not a popular loan; nothing of the sort. Second, I believe the matter of the bond sale would be improved and

Hugh A. Dinsmore (Dem.), of Arkans sas: First, no; this is not rightly It is not, to my understanding of the word, a popular loan. Second, there's but little use suggesting any there's but little use suggesting any change in the present offer. It would have been vasity better, and the loan would have wern the word "nepular" much more gracefully if the bonds had been offered for sale to hidders at every post office instead of only at the seven or eight sub-triesuries. Do you suppose a man who might have bought a \$100 bond is going to fool away time wading through this perplexity of bidding and send his bid off 300 or 400 miles to a sub-trensury? The bonds, to be "popular" as a loan, must be brought to the people. As it is, nobody but the banks will bid to any extent, and they will get the bonds. The people wont get a small.

not the name for it at all. Second, I can make no suggestions as to changes in the

David H. Mercer (Rep.), of Nebraskas

William E. Andrews (Rep.), of Nee loan, because the conditions under which sible, from a business standpoint, for the

Joseph Wheeler (Dem.), of Alabama; First, no; I don't think the loan will prove a popular one, in the true sense of the term. I fear the gold of the country is pretty well connered by the syndicate, and that the common people are barred.

Binger Hermann (Rep.), of Oregont First, I have never believed the new loan a popular one, in its terms; nor do I think the people think favorably of it.

J. Frank Aldrich (Rep.), of Illinois: The terms of the loan are such that they preclude their being subscribed for liberally by the people; hence, the loan is not popular.

sylvania: The new loan by its terms prevents it from meeting popular approba-

become a popular one, as the Governwhere the people without great incon-venience can subscribe for it.

Omer M. Kem (Pop.), of Nebraska: H. H. Atwood (Rep.), of Massachus setts: Had the Government so arranged that the common people, even if they did not have the gold, could readily subscribe not have the gold, count reamy sansations for the loan, I should conclude that it might possibly meet with popular ap-proval. As matters now stand, I think the people have an idea that the Govern-ment does not care much whether they subscribe or not.

Lewis D. Apsley (Rep.), of Massachus setts: Yes, and I think it will be gene ally subscribed for.

William W. Grout (Rep.), Vermoute I do not consider the proposed loan a popular one because the Government has not fixed the price for which it proposes to sell its bonds.

Jo. Abbott (Dem.), of Texas: I do not believe the loan is in the true sense a popular one. Few people except bankers will subscribe for it.

Richard W. Blue (Rep.) of Kansass If the people had the gold to purchase the bonds they would doubtless do so, but as matters now stand I fear the loan will prove a highly unpopular one.

Thomas C. McRae (Dem.), of Arkans sas: My people do not approve of a loan of any kind, but if one is made that terms of the present one meets their ap-probation as far as I can learn.

Amos J. Cummings (Dem.), of New York: First, no: this is not a popular properly spenking, would be financed by the issue of postal notes. What part have the people in this ionn? No part whatever. No provision is made for citi-zens who want to buy \$20 bonds. They are not considered.

W. O. ARNOLD (REP.), OF RHODE ISLAND I doubt very much if the Administration's plan succeeds. The people are tired of bonds. They may not take them. DANIEL B. HEINER (REP.), OF PENNSYL

VANIA: The people demanded the popular loan. I think the idea is a generally popular one.

JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER (REP.), OF IOWAL First, it has some elements of popularity

Results follow the faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It does expel every trace of James G. Maguire (Single Taxer), of scrofula, cures rheumatism, neuralgia and catarrh, creates an appetite and makes the

Samuel B. Cooper (Dem.) of Texas: Is the One True Blood Purifier. \$1:sixfor\$5. First, there is nothing in the word Hood's Pills act bermonlously with "nonclar" as applied to these bonds.

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD This Company TRANSMITS and DELSVERS messages only on cook Errors can be guarded against only by repealing a message back to their ransmission or delivery of Unrepresent Messages, beyond the amount or the message is lifely with the Company for r transmission, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named ab THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager

3 THE S SENT BY

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I do not regard the loan as a popular one in the strict sense of the term, as the common people do not know what to bid for the bonds. To make a popular loan, the people should be able to purchase the bonds at their face value, or at such a premium as the Government might fix or the people might offer.

This Congress will not authorize a popular loan or any other form JOHN M. PALMER, Senator from Illinois.

the people are therefore prevented from taking any of the bonds. Second, my remedy for the payment of the Govern-ment's obligations and expense in silver, and then the whole question will be set-tled.

Representatives.

Democrats 9
Republicans 17
Populists 0 Total26

Charles F. Crisp, ex-Speaker (Dem.), of Georgia: First, yes, I should call it a popular loan. That is its rightful name. It is a popular loan, because the bidding is open to any man who may see fit to avail himself of Carlisle's profer. Second, there are no changes I would care to suggest to what is proposed in Carlisle's call. How far the people, taking the word in its popular sense, will respond to the offer to sell bonds I cannot say, Considering that the purpose of the bonds is to provide more gold rather than more money. I cannot see how the call could be materially different. There is no doubt in my mind of the success of the loan. The bonds will all be taken at a figure good to the Government. name. It is a popular loan, because the

Joseph W. Bailey (Dem.), of Texas: First, it is not a popular loan. The bonds will not lodge among the people. They will not lodge among the people. They will be caught by the banks, which need them not only as investments, but on which to bane a circulation of their own notes. Second, I am against these bond issues, hence it is difficult for me to suggest improvements to the present plan for floating bonds. But the places of bidding are too few. The bonds should be for sale everywhere—not simply at elx or soven places. They should be smaller on their face. A fifty-dollar bond is too big for people generally. The fact that the bonds must be paid for in gold serves to place them beyond popular reach. The people, as a rule, while they have money have but little real gold. Nor will the banks furnish gold to them. It's a mistake to call this loan popular; nor is there any way to make it so that I can see. Most people condemn this whole bond business as I do—for a foolish running into debt for naught.

Joseph D. Sayers (Dem.), of Texas:

First, I would not usme this a popular loan. I only speak for my own State and

region when I say that the people stand no chance of getting these bonds. They are too far off, both in the question of places where bids will be received as well as in

a free silver Senate and at the White

A. M. Dockery (Dem.), of Missouri: First, it is not a popular loan in anything but a technical sense. As matters stand but a technical sense. As matters stand the people have little or no chance to get the bonds. The method of bond attainment by "bids" is too complex; most men, not understanding it, wont ity. The bonds as matters stand will be taken by the banks and syndicates of capitalists. Second, there is no remedy I would care to suggest. The only one I could think of which would fill the bill would require legislation. There's no use of attempting that. Whatever measure of finance the House might pass the Senate would stick on a rider for free silver, 16 to 1, and the President would veto it, even if the House agreed. Practically there's no way to make a popular lonn of the present one as long as nothing but gold will be received for the bonds. That puts bond buying very much beyond popular power.

William L. Terry (Dem.), of Arkansas: This is in no sense, technical or otherwise, a popular loan. It comes nowhere, either a popular loan. It comes nowhere, either in the proposal of Carlisie or the method he points out by which these bonds may be acquired, anywhere within the popular reach. Second, the bonds to be a popular loan should be in as low a denomination as \$5; from there to \$50. But \$50, as the minimum, is too high. The people generally can't reach it. Then the bonds should have been offered at a fixed price. If the Government will sell bonds as low as \$10, fix a price and do away with bidding, which is only to the advantage of banks and syndicates, not the people or the Government, then put the bonds on sale at every post office in the country, the public would gobble them up like hot cakes and pay gold for them. That might be done; then it would be a popular loan. Now the term is a misnomer.

Charles J. Boatner (Dem.), Louisiana: sense you twist the word. Second, I've no suggestions to make. I've thought but little about it. For three years Mr. Cleveland has consulted no one but himself, has in no wise indicated a wish to hear from other members of his party in House or Senate. No suggestion I might make or, for that matter, which any other House Democrat might make, would be heeded by him for a moment. So there is not the least use of me worrying over it. In three years the President has succeeded in ruining his party. It would be perfectly natural if the country at large should feel some sense of peril. There is no way to make this loan popular considering who is in control of it. sense you twist the word. Second, I've

Jesse F. Stallings (Dem.), of Ala-

common man might stand a chance. Now the door is shut on him. He can't

Churles L. Moses (Dem.), of Georgia: strued into a popular loau, save by the

Farish Carter Tate (Dem.), of Georgia: First, I think, viewing the loan from the Administration standpoint, that it could be called a popular loan, though I think all loans are unpopular.

could be put, Second, I think if the Senate should pass the House bond bill it would make a real popular loan pos-sible. unpopular form in which a popular loan

Charles M. Cooper (Dem.), of Florida:

lina: First, This is not a popular loan,

Carolina: First, I think it is an unpopular loan, and if any more of them
are made after this feshion it would not
surprise me to see the whole South and
West form another party which will not
pander to the people to the extent of
borrowing gold. Second, Haven't time to
suggest a plan. J. D. Richardson (Dem.), of Tennes-

see: First, It is not a popular loan in the common acceptation, for a popular loan

John F. Lacey (Rep.), of Iowa; Pirst. It is a popular loan put in the most

Dennis T. Flynn (Rep.), Delegate from Oklahoma: First, I do not see how the most imaginary could imagine this loan a popular one. It is so un-popular that the people would not take it even if they could—which they cannot. Second, No other plan suggests itself to me at the present time.

It is a popular loan, probably as much so as could be made to get gold. J. L. McLaurin (Dem.), of South Carobut on the contrary will prove to be a

Thomas J. Strait (Dem.), of South

goes to the people. This loan is being taken up by banks and corporations, if not by a syndicate. It is impossible to float a popular loan when the Govern-